

BOROUGH OF PRESTWICH



REPORT

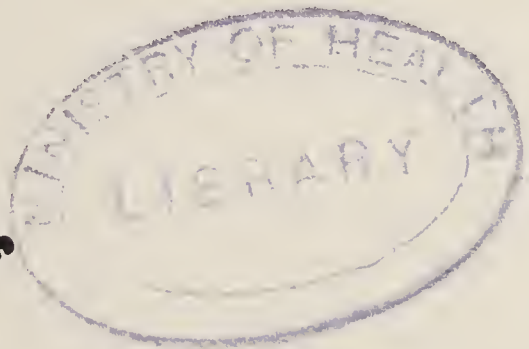
OF THE


MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

Chief Sanitary Inspector

FOR THE YEAR 1951





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BOROUGH OF PRESTWICH



R E P O R T

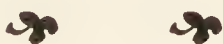
OF THE

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AND

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FOR THE YEAR 1951



BOROUGH OF PRESTWICH

The Mayor — ALDERMAN F. BOLTON, J.P.

Public Health Committee, 1951/52.

COUNCILLOR	E. MOLYNEAUX, CHAIRMAN.
„	Mrs. V. B. DICKINSON, J.P., VICE-CHAIRMAN.
ALDERMAN	A. PIMLOTT.
„	A. L. WILLIAMS, J.P., C.C.
COUNCILLOR	C. P. BEARDSALL.
„	F. BUTTERWORTH.
„	G. W. COE.
„	H. EVANS.
„	J. G. HALLAS.
„	J. B. MARSDEN.
„	J. PHYTHIAN.

Town Clerk—C. A. CROSS, Barrister-at-Law.

Officers of the Public Health Department.

Medical Officer of Health—

C. H. T. WADE, M.D., Ch.B., B.Sc., D.P.H.

Chief Sanitary Inspector—

L. T. J. TRIPPIER, Cert. R.S.I., N.R.P., Cert.,
Certified Meat and Food Inspector.

Additional Sanitary Inspectors—

V. K. HALLOWS, Cert. R.S.I., Certified Meat and Food Inspector
Smoke Inspector's Certificate.
A. HINKLEY, Cert. R.S.I., Certified Meat and Food Inspector.

Clerks—H. DIXON and R. EATOUGH.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
TOWN HALL,
PRESTWICH.

September, 1952.

TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR AND ALL MEMBERS
OF THE COUNCIL.

I have the honour to present the Annual Report for the year 1951, on the health and sanitary conditions of the district.

The population, according to the Registrar General's estimate for 1951 remained virtually unchanged at 34,370.

The *adjusted live birth rate was 13.8 per thousand of the population. This rate has shown a gradual decline since 1947, and is below the rate for England and Wales which is 15.5.

The adjusted death rate was 12.7 per thousand of the population, which is almost identical with the national rate of 12.5. The infant mortality rate was 21.0 per thousand live births. This is below the rate for England and Wales which was 29.5. Where small numbers are involved, it is necessary to take the five year average to obtain a reliable estimate of the rate for the Borough. The average rate for the five years 1946/1950 is 38.

There were no deaths of mothers during pregnancy or confinement.

There was no outstanding or unusual cause of sickness or death during the year, and the district remained free from diphtheria and poliomyelitis. Respiratory Tuberculosis again caused four deaths and there were 31 new cases of the disease. There were three new cases of Non-respiratory Tuberculosis, but no deaths.

Food Poisoning notifications only numbered seven, and there was no serious outbreak. Food Hygiene inspections of premises have continued throughout the year and over 800 visits to food premises have been made.

* "adjusted" means corrected to a standard population for the purpose of comparison with other districts.

The water supply was in general satisfactory, but 13 samples out of 48 were unsatisfactory, and this proved to be due to a breakdown in the chlorination plant. From the results of recent sampling it appears that undue reliance is being placed on chlorination of the supply in order to keep it up to standard. This problem is still receiving attention.

Two samples of raw milk out of 11 submitted for test were found to contain Tubercle Bacilli, all samples of Pasteurised and Tuberculin Tested milk were satisfactory and free from infection.

The Council did not complete any houses during the year and only one house was built by private enterprise. The priority waiting list at the end of 1951 was 80.

There is pollution of a water course in the Simister area, due to an inadequate sewage disposal system. The Council have drawn up a scheme to obviate this nuisance.

One old person was dealt with under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948. An old woman was found to be living alone under insanitary conditions and to be in need of care and attention. There were no relatives and she refused to go to residential accommodation provided by the County Council. A certificate from a magistrate was obtained, and from her doctor for her compulsory removal. After the expiration of the order she agreed to stay voluntarily. It would be difficult to detain a person against their wishes.

I wish to thank the members of the Council and officers for their valued help and co-operation during the year.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

C. H. T. WADE,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

SECTION A.

STATISTICS and
SOCIAL CONDITIONS

STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

Area—2,420 acres.

Population—Registrar General's estimate of :—

home population mid 1951 34,370.

No. of inhabited houses, according to Rate Books at the end of 1951—10,109.

Rateable value 1951—£244,263.

Sum represented by a penny rate—£1,017 15s. 3d.

Social conditions are generally good, the area is mainly residential and the two chief industries are bleaching, dyeing and finishing, and the manufacture of soap and toilet requisites.

VITAL STATISTICS.

		Total.	M.	F.	
Live Births	Legitimate	427	225	202	Birth-rate per 1,000 estimated home population mid-1951.
	Illegitimate	7	6	1	
	Total	434	231	203	
					Crude 12.6
					Adjusted 13.8
Stillbirths	....	15	12	3	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births—33
Deaths	....	432	210	222	Death rate per 1,000 estimated home population mid-1951—
					Crude 12.6
					Adjusted 12.7

	Infant Mortality									
	Live births				Deaths (all causes)		Stillbirths		Maternal Mortality	
	No. regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 pop'n	No. regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 pop'n	No. regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 total births	No. regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 total births	No. of deaths regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 live births
PRESTWICH M.B.										
YEAR 1951	434	*12.6	432	*12.6	15	33	—	—	9	21
YEAR 1950	447	12.9	364	10.5	6	13	1	2.21	17	38
“ 1949	434	12.5	371	10.7	16	36	—	—	10	23
“ 1948	498	14.3	343	9.8	4	7	1	1.99	20	40
“ 1947	595	17.3	389	11.3	18	29	—	—	29	48
“ 1946	543	15.9	368	10.7	16	28	—	—	19	34
Ave. 5 years 1946—1950	—	14.6	—	10.6	—	23	—	0.78	—	38

* Adjusted (live birth-rate (comparability factor, 1.09) = 13.8 per 1,000
(death-rate (comparability factor, 1.01) = 12.7 per 1,000

VITAL STATISTICS—1951.

Birth-rates, Death-rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Mortality and Case-rates for Certain Infectious Diseases in the Year, 1951. Provisional figures based on Quarterly Returns.

		England and Wales	126 County Boroughs and Great Towns (including London)	148 Smaller Towns (Resident Population 25,000-50,000 at 1931 Census)	London Adminis- trative County	Prestwich
Births—		Rates per 1,000 Home Population.				
Live births	....	15.5	17.3	16.7	17.8	13.8
Still births	....	0.36	0.45	0.38	0.37	0.43
Deaths.						
All causes	....	12.5	13.4	12.5	13.1	12.7
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	....	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—
Whooping cough	....	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Diphtheria	....	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tuberculosis	....	0.31	0.37	0.31	0.38	0.12
Influenza	....	0.38	0.36	0.38	0.23	0.26
Smallpox	....	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—
Acute poliomyelitis (including polioen- cephalitis)	....	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
Pneumonia	....	0.61	0.65	0.63	0.61	0.35
Notifications (Corrected).						
Typhoid fever	....	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
Paratyphoid fever	....	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.03
Meningococcal infection	....	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03
Scarlet fever	....	1.11	1.20	1.20	1.10	0.81
Whooping cough	....	3.87	3.62	4.00	3.11	1.22
Diphtheria	....	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.00
Erysipelas	....	0.14	0.15	0.12	0.15	0.05
Smallpox	....	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—
Measles	....	14.07	13.93	14.82	14.64	11.87
Pneumonia	....	0.99	1.04	0.96	0.72	0.84
Acute poliomyelitis (including polioen- cephalitis)	....				
Paralytic	....	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.00
Non-paralytic	....	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.00
Food poisoning	....	0.13	0.15	0.08	0.23	0.20
Deaths.		Rates per 1,000 Live Births.				
All causes under 1 year of age	....	29.6(a)	33.9	27.6	26.4	21.0
Enteritis and diarrhoea under 2 years of age	....	1.4	1.6	1.0	0.7	0.00
Notifications (corrected).		Rates per 1,000 total (live and still) Births.				
Puerperal fever and pyrexia	....	10.66	13.77	8.08	14.90	0.00

(a) per 1,000 related live births.

MATERNAL MORTALITY IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

Intermediate list no. and cause.	Number of deaths	Rates per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births	Rates per million women aged 15—44.
A115. Sepsis of pregnancy, childbirth and the puer- perium.	70	0·10	
A116. { Abortion with toxæmia Other toxæmias of pregnancy and the puerperium .	3	0·00	0
	167	0·24	
A117. Haemorrhage of preg- nancy and childbirth ..	91	0·13	
A118. Abortion without men- tion of sepsis or toxæmia	37	0·05	4
A119. Abortion with sepsis ..	66	0·09	7
A120. Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	125	0·18	

CAUSES OF DEATH DURING 1951.

	M.	F.
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	3	1
Syphilitic disease	1	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	—
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	6	6
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	9	—
Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	7
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	1
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	17	28
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	1	1
Diabetes	—	7
Vascular lesions of nervous system	26	34
Coronary disease, angina	44	19
Hypertension with heart disease	10	15
Other heart disease	20	37
Other circulatory disease	12	10
Influenza	4	5
Pneumonia	5	7
Bronchitis	26	13
Other diseases of respiratory system	2	1
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	3	—
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	1
Hyperplasia of prostate	2	—
Congenital malformations	1	2
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	13	19
Motor vehicle accidents	1	—
All other accidents	1	2
Suicide	1	6
All causes		222
Total		432

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISION
OF
HEALTH SERVICES

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

The Lancashire County Council, under the National Health Service Act, is the responsible Authority for the provision and maintenance of local health services such as Child Welfare, Mental Health, Care of School Children and Care of the Aged.

The Ambulance, District Nursing, Midwifery and Maternity and Child Welfare Services provided by the County Council are administered under the Divisional Health Service Scheme by the Divisional Health Committee No. 12 from headquarters in Bury.

Hospital facilities are provided and maintained through the Regional Hospital Board and Hospital Management Committees. Patients are admitted without regard to local authority boundaries.

The Borough Council is responsible for the provision of the remainder of local health services and the whole of those matters likely to affect or be concerned with the maintenance of high standards of environmental health. These services include :—

Control of Infectious Disease (including food poisoning)

Provision of suitable Water Supplies.

Control of food and food preparing premises (including the sampling of milk, ice cream and other food-stuffs for bacteriological examination)

Provision of sanitary accommodation to houses, factories, shops and other premises, and the provision of public sanitary conveniences.

Inspection of houses with regard to fitness for human habitation.

Detection and prevention of nuisances.

The prevention of atmospheric pollution.

Control of rat, mouse, and insect infestations.

Control of Cleansing and Disposal of Refuse.

The examination of milk, water, ice cream and samples of other foods, and the examination of pathological specimens is undertaken without charge to the Borough, by the Public Health Laboratory Service, at the Public Health Laboratory, Monsall Hospital, Manchester.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

Immunisation sessions are held at the Public Health Department on alternate Tuesdays, at Rainsough Clinic every month and at schools periodically. These are under the control of the Divisional Health Committee No. 12 of the Lancashire County Council.

Appended below are figures showing the number of children who received a full course of primary immunisation against diphtheria during 1951.

Number of individuals who completed a full course of primary immunisation during the year 1951.

Age at date of final injection								
0-	1-	2-	3-	4	Total under 5 years	5-	10-	Total aged 5- 14 years incl.
229	110	21	11	10	381	45	13	58

The percentage of children who have completed a full course of immunisation at any time up to 31st December 1951 are as follows :—

Children under 5	....	....	....	68.1%
Children 5—14 years inclusive	....			74.0%

SECTION C.

PREVALENCE OF AND
CONTROL OVER
INFECTIOUS DISEASES

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Although there is an increase in the total number of cases reported as compared with 1950, they were of a less serious nature, the main increase being in Measles (408 cases as against 120 in 1950). A minor outbreak of Sonn  Dysentery occurred in April and was confined to a small area of the district. Although the original source of infection was not found, subsequent cases were associated with the first family affected. A baby aged 17 months was removed to hospital suffering from Paratyphoid " B " fever and was finally discharged after 11 weeks treatment. Another infant, a boy aged 11 months, spent two weeks in hospital suffering from Pyogenic Meningitis.

There was a decrease in Scarlet Fever, 28 against 59 in 1950, and Food Poisoning 7 against 26. Four of the persons affected with food poisoning were associated with an outbreak in Manchester and the remaining three were residents in the Prestwich Hospital.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis) DURING THE YEAR, 1951.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED.										HOSPITAL.		
	Total cases at all Ages	AGE PERIODS—YEARS.								Total deaths	Total cases removed to hospital from the district	Deaths in persons belonging to district	
		0—	1—	3—	5—	10—	15—	25—	45—				65 and over
Scarlet Fever	28	—	5	13	5	4	1	—	—	16	—	—	
Whooping Cough	42	11	15	16	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	
Measles (excluding rubella)	408	15	72	138	175	4	3	1	—	2	—	—	
*Acute Pneumonia (primary and influenzal)	29	1	—	2	—	1	2	12	10	not known	2	2	
*Dysentery	40	1	2	5	2	2	8	6	10	—	—	—	
Paratyphoid Fever	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	
*Erysipelas	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	
Meningococcal infection	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	
*Food Poisoning	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	—	—	—	
TOTALS	558	18	86	163	211	11	10	16	21	22	12	23	2

* The following cases included in the above figures occurred in the Prestwich Hospital.
Erysipelas—1. Pneumonia—10. Food Poisoning—3. Dysentery—17.

TUBERCULOSIS.

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1951.

Age Periods	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
YEARS—								
0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
10	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	2	4	1	1	—	—	—	—
35	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
55	6	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
65	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
75 and upwards	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	19	12	2	1	3	1	—	—
	31		3		4		—	

SECTION D.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
TOWN HALL,
PRESTWICH.
September, 1952.

TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR AND ALL MEMBERS
OF THE COUNCIL.

I have the honour in presenting to you the following report on the sanitary circumstances and work carried out in the Borough for the year ended 31st December, 1951.

During the year 1,190 premises were visited and 960 sanitary defects were discovered and 915 abated, 402 informal notices and 34 statutory notices were served.

In addition 808 visits were made during the year in connection with the Clean Food Campaign.

The distribution of "Clean Food" Byelaws in booklet form to all keepers of food shops and food hawkers in the Borough was followed by a systematic inspection of all such premises to ascertain that they conformed to standard and that necessary precautions were being taken to keep the premises clean and food free from contamination. Printed cards for display on the premises, setting out the provisions of the Byelaws and also requesting customers not to take their dogs into the shops, were issued to all keepers of food shops.

Amongst the food condemned during the year, there was a large quantity of Boiled Ham and a special investigation was carried out, the details of which are contained in the report.

The conversion of pail closets and waste water closets continued during the year. There are now, in the district, 78 pail closets and 21 waste water closets yet to be converted.

Progress with regard to the eradication of rodents within the Borough was made during the year. Two sewer maintenance treatments and a 10% test were carried out and these showed only slight infestation. The number of surface rat infestations increased slightly but they were of a minor nature, surface mice infestations decreased during the year.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

L. T. J. TRIPPIER,

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply.

Water is supplied to this area by the following three authorities :—

1. Manchester Corporation Waterworks.
2. Irwell Valley Water Board.
3. Heywood and Middleton Water Board.

On the whole the supply has been satisfactory in quality throughout the year. The quantity of water is sufficient, although in the Simister area there is only a low pressure.

Of forty-eight samples taken for bacteriological examination, thirteen were unsatisfactory. On enquiry to the water authority concerned, it was ascertained that there had been a breakdown in the chlorination due to electricity power cuts. This difficulty has now been overcome by an arrangement with the North Western Electricity Board, to exempt this plant from future cuts.

One sample of water was submitted for chemical analysis and proved satisfactory, the amount of lead being less than 0.1 parts per million.

There is now only one dwelling in the area which is not connected to a public main supply. It is a farm in the Simister area, which obtains its water from a private well. Two samples of water from this supply were submitted for bacteriological examination, and both proved satisfactory.

During the year, a farm in the Simister area, which was previously supplied by their private spring, has now been connected to the public main. The only other extension of main supply during the year was to new property.

Drainage and Sewerage.

Sewage is treated at the Council's Sewage Disposal Works, Buckley Lane, Prestwich, in detritus and precipitation tanks (using alumina ferric) afterwards passing through percolating filters to humus tanks and thence the effluent is discharged into the River Irwell. Sludge drying beds are provided. Storm tanks are provided for storm water in excess of three times the dry weather flow ; this water is later passed through the works

for treatment. Storm flows in excess of six times the dry weather flow pass over the storm water overflows direct to the river. Application has been made to the Ministry of Health for extensions and alterations to the present sewage disposal works to cope with the increased flow and future developments in the district.

Simister, which is a semi-rural district away from the main sewer is dealt with in three methods :—

- (1) Part of the area is drained to a small disposal works, consisting of a settlement tank and percolating filter. The effluent is discharged into Whittle Brook Watercourse.
- (2) Another area is drained into a large septic tank, the effluent from this is also discharged into Whittle Brook Watercourse.
- (3) Other parts of the district drainage is dealt with by individual septic tanks and cesspools.

In other low lying areas of the town, pumping stations are provided.

Closet Accommodation.	No.1951.	No.1950.
Middens	Nil.	Nil.
Closets attached to middens	Nil.	Nil.
Pail Closets	78	82
Fresh Water Closets	10842	10822
Waste Water Closets	21	32
Moveable Dustbins	10940	10935
Waste water closets converted to fresh water closets	12*	1
Pail closets converted to fresh water closets	3	33
Privy closets converted to fresh water closets	Nil.	14
Number of houses at which moveable ash-bins were substituted for fixed receptacles	Nil.	14

* Includes one W.W.C. not previously recorded.

Gully Cleansing.

During the year 513 premises were visited and 826 gullies cleansed by a workman from the department.

Public Cleansing.

The local authority carry out a normal collection of refuse every seven/eight days from all premises in the district. Trade refuse is collected one day per week. There is a special salvage collection every Tuesday. All work is carried out by Dennis freighters. The Council have a modern salvage and refuse disposal plant.

An S. & D. Motor Cesspool and Gully Emptier is provided for cesspool cleansing.

Administration of Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948.

Inspections in regard to general hygiene and sanitary accommodation have been carried out. Close co-operation is maintained with H. M. Inspector of Factories. A report given under Section 128 of the Factories Act, 1937, is appended on pages 29 and 30. In accordance with Section 110 of the Factories Act, 1937, one list of outworkers was received in August from a firm making wearing apparel, giving the names of two outworkers. All the addresses given were outside this area and the Local Authority concerned was notified.

Outworkers.

Lists were received from other local authorities involving 36 visits to premises. In all cases conditions were found to be satisfactory.

Smoke Abatement.

Twenty-eight smoke observations were taken during the year and visits to factory premises were made, also discussions with factory owners, managers and boiler firemen regarding the best methods for firing, so as to eliminate smoke nuisances. In two cases it was necessary to serve statutory notices on the owners of factories.

The Prestwich Corporation are represented on the Manchester and District Regional Smoke Abatement Committee. There are two sulphur dioxide recorders situated within the district which are used for observation purposes by the Regional Smoke Abatement Committee.

Bug Infestation.

Four cases of infestation were dealt with during the year including one case in a council house. The houses and furniture of all prospective tenants of council houses are inspected before

tenancies are taken up. In the case of infested houses the premises are disinfected prior to removal. Joint re-visits by the Housing Supervisor and Sanitary Inspector follow and advice is given to the tenants.

Insects.

In many cases the attention of the department was called to nuisances arising from the presence of crickets, beetles, moths, and wasp infestations in properties. The use of liquid or powder insecticides dealt effectively with the crickets, beetles and moths, but in the case of wasps gassing measures with Cymag poison gas successfully exterminated the insects, after which the nests were destroyed.

Disinfection.

Disinfection of premises in cases of infectious disease is carried out by formalin spray or formalin vapour.

Infected bedding and other articles suitable for disinfection by steam are removed and dealt with at the Steam Disinfection Station provided by the Council at the Refuse Disposal Works.

Disinfection is carried out by a workman attached to the Public Health Department.

Number of disinfections carried out :—

Rooms	.....	59
Articles of Bedding and clothing	.....	742
Public Library Books	.....	52
Articles, bedding and clothing destroyed	....	167

The Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949—Infestation Order, 1943.

A full time Rodent Operator is employed by the Council. During the year he carried out investigations and treatments in accordance with the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (Infestation Control Division) methods, and there has been close liaison with the Ministry officials. A table giving an analysis of the various types of infestation treated is appended.

	Business premises	Dwelling Houses	Corpor- ation self- occupied property	Agricult- ural property	Total
--	----------------------	--------------------	---	-------------------------------	-------

Rats.

Type of Infestation.

Major	....	....	2	—	1	—	3
Minor	....	....	16	18	2	1	37

Mice.

Major	....	....	10	4	—	—	14
Minor	....	....	7	45	1	—	53

Sewer Maintenance Treatment.

Total number of manholes in foul and connected systems	1777
--	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

Second Treatment (Financial year 1950/51).

Commenced 22nd January, 1951 and completed 31st January, 1951.

No. of manholes baited	....	....	....	....	....	141
No. of manholes showing pre-bait take	....	....	....	....	....	5
No. of manholes showing complete pre-bait take (on one or both days)	....	....	....	....	....	4

First Treatment (Financial year 1951/52).

Test baiting commenced 23rd July, 1951, completed 30th July, 1951.

No. of manholes test baited	....	....	....	....	....	208
No. of manholes showing take	....	....	....	....	....	16

Treatment commenced 30th July, 1951, and completed 15th August, 1951.

No. of manholes baited	....	....	....	....	....	350
No. of manholes showing prebait take	....	....	....	....	....	15
No. of manholes showing complete prebait take (on one or both days)	....	....	....	....	....	11

In addition to the Public Sewers being treated, two treatments were carried out in the sewers situated in the Prestwich Hospital grounds.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS.

	Premises.	Inspections.	Re-inspections.
Conversions—Waste Water to Fresh Water			
	Closets	12	—
„ Pail Closets to Fresh Water			
	Closets	12	—
„ Privy Middens to Fresh Water			
	Closets	—	—
Cess Pools		—	—
Drains		216	261
Dustbins—defective....		79	124
Dwelling-houses re—Rent Restriction Acts....		1	2
„ re overcrowding		74	9
„ re dirty condition		53	31
„ re infectious disease		99	25
„ re Scabies		—	—
„ Under Housing Acts		14	3
„ Rooms disinfected		4	—
„ In insanitary areas etc.		1	—
„ Under P.H. Acts		1344	1536
Explosives		39	1
Food Control		105	16
Food preparing		9	20
Fried Fish Shops		10	16
Milk Samples		56	—
Notices served—Preliminary		402	163
	Statutory	34	2
	Housing Act inspection	—	—
Outworkers		36	—
Piggeries		9	26
Public and other conveniences		234	—
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act		67	10
Schools—Infectious Disease Notices served		48	—
„ re sanitary accommodation		19	23
Slaughter-houses		—	—
Smoke observations		28	—
Special complaints		42	1
Septic Tanks		18	40
Stables		—	—
Tents, vans and sheds		1	4
Tips, Refuse		55	20
Water Samples		50	2
Water Courses		11	—
Yards and courts		7	—
Miscellaneous		43	5
Tenancy Inspections		68	—
		<hr/>	<hr/>
	Totals....	3300	2340

Factories, shops etc.—

Bakehouses—No mechanical power used	2	1
„ Mechanical power used	8	1
Dairies and Milkshops	33	—
Factories—No mechanical power used	20	2
„ Mechanical power used	19	2
Ice-cream	76	6
Offensive Trades	—	—
Places of public entertainment	3	—
Preserved meat	26	—
Restaurant Kitchens	—	—
Shops	531	277
Re Young Persons (Employment) Act	1	—
Totals	719	289

Drainage.

Drains tested or examined	81
Drains found defective	59
Drains reconstructed	14

Contraventions—Factories, Shops, Etc.

Factories.

Insufficient W. C. accommodation	3
No intervening ventilated space to W.C.	1
W.C.'s not screened	1
W.C.'s not ventilated	—
Insufficient light to W.C's.	2
Dirty and/or defective W.C's.	5
Dirty premises	—
No indication of W.C's. for sexes	3
Ventilation insufficient	—
Workrooms overcrowded	—
Floors not satisfactorily drained	—
Water supply not satisfactory	—
Means of Escape in case of fire	2

Ice-cream.

Not registered	1
----------------	---

Preserved Meat.

Not registered	8
----------------	---

Shops.

Insufficient W.C. accommodation	34
W.C's. not separate for sexes	4
No intervening ventilated spaces to W.C's.	5
W.C's. not screened	5
W.C's. not ventilated	4
Insufficient light to W.C's.	19
Dirty and/or defective W.C's.	26
No proper washing facilities	92
No proper meal facilities	33
Ventilation insufficient	1
Lighting insufficient	—
Heating insufficient	1
Seating accommodation form not displayed	52
Form re Shops Acts Provisions not displayed	37
Notice re Half-day closing not displayed	146
Premises defective and dirty	87
Sinks defective	9
Sunday partial opening notice not displayed	1
Young Persons (Employment) Act	1

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948.

1.—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	12	25	2	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	78	30	8	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	1	12	—	—
TOTAL	91	67	10	—

2.—CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	Referred By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1.)	1	1	—	1	—
Overcrowding (S.2.)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3.)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4.)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.)					
(a) Insufficient	2	1	—	1	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	6	1	—	1	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	10	3	—	3	—

SECTION E.

HOUSING

HOUSING CONDITIONS.

The standard of houses in the district is generally satisfactory although a few of the older types of property are deteriorating due in the main to high cost of repairs and maintenance.

In the district there are approximately—

25% terrace type houses.....	Over 40 years old.
5% large semi. or detached houses	do. do.
25% mostly detached and semi-detached	Between 20 and 40 years, old.
45% semi-detached and detached	Under 20 years old.

The most prevalent types of houses in the area are semi-detached.

Overcrowding.

There is still a shortage of houses in the district, but at the end of the year there was a scheme in hand for the erection of 80 traditional type permanent houses on the Carr Clough Site, and a further 72 are contemplated for erection on the same site.

The Council's waiting list has risen during the year by 128, making the total now registered as 1,207 and these are analysed as follows :—

	Rooms.	House-holders.	Total.
Registered for 3 bedroom type	519	226.	745
Registered for 2 bedroom type	301	87	388
Registered for 4 bedroom type	—	4	4
Registered for flats	43	27	70
	<hr/> 863	<hr/> 344	<hr/> 1207

Seven new cases of legal overcrowding were discovered during the year, bringing the total up to nine, involving 22 families and $60\frac{1}{2}$ persons. There were several cases of moral overcrowding (i.e. shortage of bedroom accommodation). These generally result from the housing of newly-weds at the houses of parents and the growing up of children in mixed families.

1. Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	358
(b) Number of inspections, formal or informal, made for the purpose	897

(2) (a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	Nil.
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	Nil.
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	3
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceeding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	114
2.	Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices— Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers	89
3.	Action under statutory powers during the year—	
(a)	Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936—	
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	Nil.
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which, after service of formal notices, were rendered fit—	
(a)	By owners.....	Nil.
(b)	By local authority in default of owners....	Nil.
(b)	Proceedings under Public Health Acts—	
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	8
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices—	
(a)	By owners	8
(b)	By local authority in default of owners	Nil.
(c)	Proceedings under section 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936—	
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	1
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	1

- (d) Proceedings under section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936—
- | | |
|---|------|
| (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made | Nil. |
| (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit.... | Nil. |

4. Housing Act, 1936—Part IV.—Overcrowding—

- | | |
|--|-----|
| (a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year | 9 |
| (ii) Number of families dwelling therein | 22 |
| (iii) Number of persons dwelling therein | 60½ |
| (b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year | 7 |
| (c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year | 2 |
| (ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases | 11½ |

SECTION F.

**INSPECTION AND
SUPERVISION OF FOOD**

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Clean Food Campaign.

Following the distribution of the "Clean Food Byelaws" to all shopkeepers and food hawkers in the Borough, systematic inspections were carried out to ascertain that the premises conformed to the standard and that necessary precautions were being taken to keep the food free from contamination. Notices for display on the premises were also issued to every shopkeeper setting out the provisions of the Byelaws and requesting customers not to take their dogs into the shop. In all 531 visits and 277 re-visits were made to shops during the year.

Whilst visiting food premises in the area opportunity was taken to ensure that all premises, where preserved foods or ice-cream were manufactured or ice-cream sold, were up to standard and registered accordingly.

The following is an analysis of the results obtained on samples of ice-cream submitted for examination.

Provisional Grade	1	2	3	4
Number of samples	35	7	3	1

Of 32 samples of ice-lollies submitted for examination 24 were satisfactory and 8 unsatisfactory.

ADULTERATION, ETC.

SAMPLING UNDER FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS, 1938—1950.

The Lancashire County Council administered the above and I am indebted to Dr. S. C. Gawne, County Medical Officer of Health, for the following particulars of samples taken within the district :—

A total of 176 samples was obtained and of these 122 were of milk, 3 of Channel Island milk and the 51 others comprised :—

3 lemon curd.	1 milk condensed special.
1 castor oil.	full cream sweetened.
3 olive oil.	2 Yog hourt (milk fermented).
2 cooking fat.	2 ice cream.
1 meat canned.	4 golden raising powder.
1 meat potted canned.	1 culinary herbs.
1 pork sausage canned.	1 white powder.
1 chocolate drinking.	1 black powder.
1 Malt and Cocoa Beverage.	4 meat pies.
2 cocoa.	4 salad.
2 milk condensed full cream	2 sage, dried.
sweetened.	1 curry powder.
3 bread	

2 barley.	1 dried mint.
2 oatmeal.	1 dried parsley.
1 milk, condensed skimmed, sweetened.	

All the above samples were certified by the County Analyst to be genuine with the exception of the following :—

SAMPLE.	RESULT OF ANALYSIS.	ACTION TAKEN.
1 formal Milk	Deficient of 2·4% solids-not-fat and the freezing point indicated presence of 3·0% extraneous water.	Vendor cautioned.
1 Ice cream	Fat content only 4·4%	Vendor cautioned.
1 Ice Cream.	Fat content only 4·2%.	Vendor cautioned.
1 Informal Milk	Freezing point indicated presence of 1·5% of extraneous water.	Vendor cautioned.

FOODSTUFFS CONDEMNED, 1951.

During the year the following foods were condemned as unfit for human consumption :—

Boiled Ham	....	59 tins (4 cwt. 2lbs. 3 ozs.)
Luncheon Meat	....	7 tins
Meat and Gravy	....	1 tin
Chopped Pork	....	7 tins
Kidneys	....	3 tins
Braised Hearts	....	4 tins
Sausages	....	4 tins
Veal	....	2 tins
Beef	....	18 lbs.
Beef Sausages	....	12 lbs.
Pressed Pork	....	9½ lbs.
Salmon	....	39 tins
Sardines	....	1 tin
Pilchards	....	3 tins
Crab Paste	....	1 tin
Brislings	....	2 tins
Mussells	....	48 jars
Apples	....	3 tins
Pears	....	2 tins
Strawberries	....	1 tin
Oranges	....	5 tins
Apricots	....	4 tins
Cherries	....	4 tins
Plums	....	9 tins
Pineapples	....	1 tin

Pineapples	....	....	....	....	9 bottles
Bananas	....	....	....	....	2 tins
Bilberries	....	....	....	....	1 tin
Tomatoes	....	....	....	....	9 tins
Peas	....	....	....	....	94 tins
Beans	....	....	....	....	8 tins
Tometti	....	....	....	....	92 tins
Soup	....	....	....	....	12 tins
Milk	....	....	....	....	36 tins
Jam	....	....	....	....	3 tins
Marmalade	....	....	....	....	3 tins
Whipping Cream	....	....	....	....	1 tin
Cabbage	....	....	....	....	10 bottles
Piccalilli	....	....	....	....	1 bottle
Onions	....	....	....	....	3 bottles
Sandwich Spread	....	....	....	....	1 bottle
Cheese Spread	....	....	....	....	19 packets
Bacon	....	....	....	....	8½ lbs.
Lard	....	....	....	....	3 lbs. 2 ozs.
Toffee Apples	....	....	....	....	29
Chocolates	....	....	....	....	3 lbs. 2 ozs.
Chocolate Blocks	....	....	....	....	14 lbs. 14 ozs.
Toffee	....	....	....	....	4 lbs. 8 ozs.
Sweets	....	....	....	....	12 ozs.
Whipped Cream Walnuts	....	....	....	....	12
Salted Nuts	....	....	....	....	6 packets

From the foregoing list it will be observed that there was a considerable amount of tinned ham condemned and a special investigation was carried out with the co-operation of the Public Health Laboratory Service at Monsall Hospital. A two pound blown tin was submitted for examination and revealed the presence of organisms usually associated with food poisoning—a specie of *Clostridium Welchii*. The firm retailing this particular brand of ham were contacted and all tins in their possession were examined, as a result of which a further 15 tins were submitted to the Laboratory. All these tins appeared sound on the outside as far as shape was concerned, but were considered suspicious by reason of other indications.

The reports from the Laboratory were however that all cultures remained sterile and therefore no further action was taken with the remainder of the tins available for sale, but the firm concerned was requested to notify the Health Department of any further suspicious tins or complaints from customers. No further complaints were received and no tins submitted for examination.

Approximately 100 tins were involved in this investigation.

Milk Supply.

(a) Licences.

The following licences under the Milk (Special Designations) (Raw Milk) Regulations 1949, and the Milk (Special Designations) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations 1949, have been issued.

Tuberculin tested Milk :

Retail Distributors—25.

Pasteurised Milk :

Retail Distributors—28.

Sterilised Milk.:

Retail Distributors—34.

(b) Dairies and Milk Shops.

At the end of the year there were 52 distributors of milk operating from—

(i)	Own Dairies in the district	....	....	2
(ii)	Dairy Farms in the district	....	....	6
(iii)	Other premises inside the district	....	....	31
(iv)	Premises outside the district	....	....	13

(c) Samples.

1. Raw Milk—

	No. of Samples.	No. Negative	No. Positive.
(i) Tuberculosis— Biological tests	.... 11	9	2 *
	No. of samples.	No. Satis- factory	No. un- satis- factory
(ii) Methylene Blue reduction test	.... 11	11	Nil.

2. Heat treated Milk—

(i)	Phosphatase test ..	18	18	Nil.
(ii)	Methylene Blue reduction test	14	14	Nil.
(iii)	Turbidity test	1	1	Nil.
			No. negative	No. Positive
(iv)	Tuberculosis	7	7	Nil.

*. Both samples showing evidence of tubercle bacilli were obtained from a farmer in a neighbouring authority who was retailing milk in the Prestwich area. These cases were referred to the Divisional Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries who caused an examination of the dairy herd concerned to be carried out.

Meat Supply.

There are two licensed private slaughter houses in the district. There is also a slaughter house at the Prestwich Hospital where 14 pigs were slaughtered in December. At the request of the Secretary of the Hospital, they were inspected by the Sanitary Inspector and found to be fit for human consumption.

Four Slaughtermen's Licences were renewed during the year.

The retail meat shops have been regularly visited to inspect the meat and to ascertain that the Public Health (Meat) Regulations were being observed. Conditions have been generally satisfactory, and no statutory action has been necessary.

SECTION G.

GENERAL

STORAGE OF PETROLEUM AND PETROLEUM SPIRIT.

Licences were granted to 21 firms for the keeping of Petroleum to which the Petroleum Acts apply, and to six firms for Cellulose Solution, each licence being for the duration of twelve months.

All petroleum and cellulose is kept in underground steel tanks or separate stores, specially constructed of fire-proof material throughout, and the Regulations otherwise complied with.

Game Act, 1831.

Three licences to deal in game were granted by the Council.

Pawnbroker's Licence.

One certificate was issued authorising the granting of a licence to carry on the business of pawnbroker.

BYE-LAWS IN FORCE IN THE DISTRICT.

New Streets and Building Bye-laws	dated 1926, amended in 1927 and 1931.
Building Byelaws under the Public Health Act, 1936	dated, 28th September, 1939.
Removal of Offensive Matter Bye-laws under Section 82 of the Public Health Act, 1936	dated, 1st August, 1947.
Nuisance Byelaws under Section 81 of the Public Health Act, 1936	dated, 1st August, 1947.
Offensive Trades Byelaws	dated, 1st October, 1947.
Good Rule and Government Byelaws	dated, 1st April, 1948.
Hackney Carriage Byelaws	dated, 1st January, 1949.
Prohibiting the sale of Contraceptives in Slot Machines	dated 25th January, 1950
Sale of Clean Food	dated, 30th May, 1950.

"BURY TIMES"